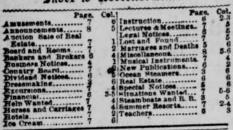
Index to Advertisements.



Business Anices.

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New York Daily Tribune YOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN .- Trouble in Egypt; an unwise and un workable convention with the Porte, = Deaperate strikers attempt to march on Brussels. ing in England; the Woodcote Stakes and the Derby. = Another reported attempt on the Czar's life, == The Pope's quarrel with Italy. Cambridge agrees to row Harvard. Mazzantini wounded by a bull. ____ Millions wasted in Panama Canal work. ____ Smallpox spidemie in Cuba. = William C'Brien safe at Niagara Falla ____ The French Cabinet crisis.

DOMESTIC.-The Assembly votes to repeal the ave-gallon clause of the Excise law; Governor Hill's nominations "hung up" by the Republican caucus. Eumored plans of the Pennsylvania Chilroad to dig two tunnels under the Hadson River. ____ Attorney-General Garland says he would not accept a Supreme Court Justiceship. Church meetings throughout the country. The National Encampment at Washington. The manager of a Philadelphia company ab ds with his accounts \$85,000 short. === The esident appoints C. M. Stafford, of Brooklyn, Marshal of the Eastern District of New-York. The Carter-Morgan wedding.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Efforts to get a jury to

try Sharp. ___ A mass-meeting to push the halfboliday movement. ___ The Aldermen's electric light resolutions vetoed. === The Celtic taken to the dry-dock — Report of the Rapid Transit Commission sent to the Mayor. — General Duryea stricken with paralysis. — A boy found dead in an ice-wagon. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)—4312d. per ounce-72.72 ceuts ___ Stocks quiet with nall fluctuations, closing firm.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day : Warmer, fair or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 5° : average, 70120.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Careful critics have declared that in case of a European war, England would not be able to put even one army corps where it would do any good in less than a month. In the the Ordnance Inquiry Commission's report, it would seem that this allowance of time must be increased by sixty or ninety days at least. The official examiners declare that the British army's guns, swords, bayonets. partridges and fuses are practically good for nothing. Considering that to-day is an "era of force," in European affairs, England's influence on the continent is possibly much less than Englshmen care to believe The "next war" is almost certain to be a short one; probably it will be ended before Britain is ready to take part in it. Great

The repeal of the five-gallon liquor law would probably please the temperance people throughout the State. Under its provisions, to-day, it does not matter how strictly the sale of spirits is restricted or forbidden in any town, liquor measuring more than five gallons can always be sold without local license. The selling is commonly done by pedlers, and the result is that, in a good many places in the northern counties, temperance laws or ordinances are worthless. Yesterday the Assembly agreed to strike out the five gallon clause, and the Senate may do the same. But this is a comparatively small matter and will be conred by no one with sensible temperance notions as sufficient recompense for the defeat of the Vedder bill. This point should furnish food for much reflection at Albany to-day.

The new downtown rapid transit routes as laid out by the Commissioners, will be of great advantage to the Manhattan Company. fer they give to that corporation entire control of the whole lower part of the city. But it is not clear, since the new lines would pour their passenger trains on to the old tracks at no point further north than Ninth-st, how the rush of travel will be at all relieved or present dangers diminished. Over and above all other objections, however, looms up the fact that the Commissioners practically give Battery Park to the company to build loops and other tracks on about as it pleases. The Commissioners are of the opinion that this route, No. 4, is bardly "positively" forbidden by any legisla-tion now on the statute books. If that is the case, the laws protecting our parks cannot be

1.

ing that the disaster is entirely a family affair. British Board of Trade by the British Consul to hold Egypt permanently. Sir Drummond at this port. Of source the facts will all come Wolff has not, moreover, neglected the pre-

out in time. The Board of Trade in London makes careful investigations; but the trouble is that it seldom punishes delinquent captains The case of the recently wrecked properly Channel steamer Victoria proves this. The drift of public sentiment in New-York, however, in reference to the Celtic collision, is against blaming either Captain Perry or Capsain Irving too severely, and in favor of saddling all responsibility on the fog.

certain electric light companies. The Mayor has vetoed their resolution limiting competition in the bids, and the majority in the Board have decided to reconsider the matter on Friday. Since a good many things do happen which nobody believes can happen, it is possible that this change of base is due to reflection on the part of members of the "combine" and a determination to be known henceforth as honest men; or, it may be that the Tammany and County Democracy leaders, alarmed at the severity of public condemnation, have told their representatives in the Board to change their votes in the electric light business or give up all hope of a renomination. Practically the motives in the case really don't matter. All the public demands is due regard for the city's interest in regard to lighting the streets. If this is granted by the 'combine" on Friday, they will hear less afterward about their chances of being sent to Sing Sing.

RAILROADS AND LAND MONOPOLY. An important report finds circulation that the Commission is about to revoke all orders suspending the short haul clause of the Interstate act, to take effect July 1. A Washington correspondent states that the commissioners are no longer unanimous, as they were at first, but differ much in regard to the petitions for relief from Canadian competition which Messrs. Cooley and Walker favor while other members do not; regarding the treatment of Southern roads, which Commissioner Bragg wants to favor while other members do not, and in respect to the transcontinental service. It is certainly somewhat significant that a new order of suspension in favor of the Denver and Rio Grande was given on Friday, but it is hardly safe to infer that the report of speedy revocation of such orders is therefore groundless. The late detailed letter by the Commission, setting forth reasons for refusing orders of suspension in numerous cases, puts the refusal on grounds perfectly consistent with an early reversal of all orders suspending the operation of the act, and not at all consistent with the continuance of such orders.

However much it may be regretted, the fact nay as well be faced that the Commission is likely to lean strongly toward a rigid enforcement of the act. The language and still more the tone and temper of its letters show this. apart from reports regarding the differences pass the Vedder bill of members. When the Commission was first selected, THE TRIBUNE observed that it was so constituted that a strict construction of the aw might be expected, and though its early orders appeared to favor a different opinion, all more recent utterances of the Commission are in accordance with that first estimate.

The Interstate bill, thus interpreted, means nonopoly in land. Proximity in distance to ertain markets or uses is that which gives and "unearned increment," and the railroads have been engaged for a quarter of a century in breaking up monopolies in land all over the country, by rendering distance a less potent barrier. The railroads have thus been practical anti-monopolists, and have done than a thousand agitators like Mr. George could do in a like time with all their theories. Where he has talked, railroad builders like Messrs. Ames, Stanford, Huntington, Gould. Vanderbilt, Keep and Mitchell have worked with mighty effect. Perhaps they wanted wealth; perhaps Mr. George wants popularity. tion which laws of Congress intended to give the motive does not matter. Breaking down land monopoly is a vast work, which Mr. George has been talking about and which these men have been doing.

Now comes the Interstate act, expressly intended to strike down that feature of railroad management which makes war on land monopoly. It is one of the most curious contradictions of this illogical era that various labor and political associations, which profess to hate nothing else so much as monopoly of any sort, declare this act altogether worthy and insist upon its most strict construction and rigorous enforcement. In so doing they are fighting the battles of land monopolists. Their work has no other aim or effect than to make monopoly in land more powerful and more oppressive in every part of the country. Indeed, one might almost imagine that, with sagacity as pessimists, they are depriving railroads of power to limit or defeat land monopoly in order to hasten the overthrow of property in land. But the effect is more likely to be the reverse; a strong reaction against the many forms of oppressive land monopoly. which the free competition of railroads has so long prevented in this country.

The Interstate act has come to stay, Commissioner Morrison thinks. It is possible that the regulation of railroads for the purpose of preventing abuses may have come to stay. but it will not long remain a principle of American law that railroads shall not be permitted to overcome the barriers of tance for the people so far as they are able. It will not long remain a principle of law that a transporting company shall not be allowed to open new canals and rival rivers wherever it can. Land monopoly is strong. but when the people come to comprehend what it means, their interests will be stronger.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY. A lucid exposition of the Anglo-Turkish Convention will be found in our special cable dispatches. It is a most important diplomatic arrangement providing for the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops at the end of three years. Various contingencies are anticipated which will probably result in an indefinite postponement of the garrison's withdrawal, and even if that policy be carried out. the English are left at liberty to re-enter the country whenever their presence may be required. The convention fixes a date for evacuation, and while our London correspondent is undoubtedly right in concluding that the event will never occur, the limitation of the period of occupation is a matter of great dipomatic significance.

Russia is ordinarily represented to be the most faithless nation in Europe respecting diplomatio engagements. Her conduct in withdrawing the garrison from Bulgaria in accordance with pledges made to the Powers contrasts strangely with England's protracted delay in fulfilling Mr. Gladstone's promises in The managers of the White Star line are relation to Egypt. The Russian troops marched manifesting rather more than English reti- out at the appointed time and no provision cence about the collision of the Celtic and was made for their return in any new emer-Britannic. This is probably due to the feel- gency. The English garrison has halted year after year, and while a date is now fixed it is The reports of the captains will not be made hedged about with so many provisions that it

caution of keeping the door always open for the return of the regiments. This was not the sort of public faith which Mr. Gladstone had in mind when he boasted that England had gone into Egypt with clean hands and would retire as soon as her work could be done.

REMEMBER 1876.

The Republican members of the Assembly will do well to recall the proceedings by which, at There are signs that the Aldermen will back the close of the legislative session of 1875.76, down from their suspicious position in favor of the Democrats succeeded, by filibustering, in defeating some half a dozen important measures. The bill extending Controller Green's term, the Apportionment bill, the New-York Salary Reduction bill, the Park Commission bill, the bill regulating deposits and disbursements in New-York, and the Elevated Railroad bill, were all defeated on that occasion "by skilful management of a compact and disciplined minority, and by prolonged filibustering," as our Albany correspondent wrote at the time. Now it is announced that the Vedder bill is to be left until Thursday for its final vote; that is to say, it is to be exposed to precisely the same risk of defeat which the bills named above encountered in 1876. This is not a wise course. It is so far from

being a wise course that if it is followed, and if the Democrats beat the Vedder bill by filibustering, the friends of the bill assuredly will not admit that the Democrats alone are responsible for the defeat of the measure. They will say, and plausibly, that the Republicans had ample time and ample strength to bring the bill up earlier; that with their knowledge of the Democratic intentions and their experience of the Centennial Legislature. they were not justified in letting the bill stand over until Thursday morning; that to take so deadly a risk was to indicate anything but a sincere desire for the enactment of the bill. Nor would it be at all easy to reply to such strictures. For to leave the Vedder bill until Thursday is in the judgment of most dispasionate observers to doom it to defeat, and its advocates will not be persuaded that neglect of this kind is honest treatment of the measure. This day is at the disposal of the Republicans. If they utilize it to do their very utmost for the bill nobody believes that they will fail to pass it. If they do nothing today, but with all the danger of procrestination put squarely before them, persist in exposing the bill to that danger, they will have to share with the Democrats the responsibility for the failure of all temperance legislation. and they will have laid a heavy burden upon their party. As for their individual records, the result of what would certainly be interpreted as faithlessness to a high trust need not be foreshadowed. One clear day remains in which the Republican record can be established and vindicated. Nothing should prevent the Republican leaders and members generally from using this final opportunity to

SERVING FOREIGNERS

Not long ago the fatal injury inflicted upon American wool-growers and manufacturers, by the rulings of a Democratic Administration hostile to the protective system and to home industry, was brought to notice by the course of the market and by financial events here and abroad. Now comes another illustration of the same spirit, namely, a decision by Judge Maynard, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. regarding the duty on platinum. The Bu lctin of the American Iron and Steel Association, in stating the facts, remarks that the decision has neither law nor reason to recommend it to approval, but that the peculiar manner in which it was condered was not at all creditable to the Assistant Secretary. The facts recited are in brief as follows:

Though this country has some fine deposits of platinum ore, only two works exist for the manufacture of platinum, because that industry has never enjoyed the measure of protecit. In 1853, when manufactures of platinum were dutiable at 30 per cent, a ruling Democratic Secretary of the Treasury admitted such manufactures free of duty on the ground that the words "platinum unmanufactured" extended to and included platinum imported in ingots, sheets, wire, or generally in any shape not suited for use without further manufacture Though this decision was obviously contrary to principles of construction which are applied to other articles, and even more obviously conrary to common sense and the intent of the lawmakers, it was allowed to stand unreversed for many years. This seems amazing, when it is remembered what competent statesmen have at different times filled the office of Secretary, and yet it illustrates the fact that a manufacture being once prevented or stamped out in this country, by bad legislation or bad ruling, such legislation or ruling is but little likely to be questioned, because no American citizens with capital invested find occasion to apply to the courts or Congress for relief. So the platinum manufacture was prevented, and manufactures of that article were admitted free of duty.

But the revision of 1883 expressly specified that "platinum unmanufactured, and vases. retorts and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof for chemical uses," should be admitted free of duty, but that "manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for in this act composed wholly or in part of platinum, and whether partly or wholly manufactured," should pay "45 per cent ad valorem." Such was the law which Congress intended to have in force. It specified the articles to be admitted free, and expressly declared that all other manufactures or products of platinum should bear a named duty. What does Judge Maynard do ? With indecent haste, seemingly for the express purpose of preventing any hearing by Americans interested, and thuserving the great London firm, Johnston & Matthews, which practically has a monopoly of the platinum trade, he decided that platinum wire must be admitted free of duty, because it is not ready for use without further manufacture. The old and absurd Democratic decision of 1853 is resuscitated for the express purpose of crippling a struggling industry and defeating a law intended to defend a new American manufacture.

It is only necessary to add that on the 20th of April an appeal was mailed to the Secretary with request for a hearing; on the 21st Judge Maynard acknowledged its receipt and replied that a hearing would be held at his office at Washington on the 23d at 10:30 a. m. which notification could not reach the peti tioner until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 22d, leaving him no time to prepare, reach Washington and state reasons adverse to the decision. In effect he was asked to perform a physical impossibility, and this was the only hearing offered to American manufacturers in respect to a decision plainly in contempt alike of law and of com mon sense.

The street railway men can't fool the Mayo about their tracks. He made the rails for them, and he knows just how runnous they are to the wheels of carriages and trucks. Neither is he imposed on by their a sertion that sand is not "dirt." It is dirt when it clouds the air and blinds the eyes of pedestrians, and the Mayor is quite right in say-

ing it shall not be scattered on the pavements merely to save the railway companies expense.

One would think it hardly likely that in a closely built part of this city, and one in which there is a large amount of valuable property needing the protection of the guardians of the night, a woman could call "Police! Police! Burglars!" from a second-story window for twenty minutes in a voice sufficiently load to rouse people from their sleep more than a block distant and yet receive no response from those whose aid she invoked. Yet this happened about 2 o'clock last Menday morning. Burglars were in a house on Fifty-eighthst, near Park-ave., and a woman in the house knew it, and throwing open a front window tried her best to inform the police of the fact, and did inform all the residents in the neighborhood. She begged several men who were attracted by her cries to go and find the police. They came after a while-they always do come if one waits long enough-and found that burgiars had been in the house, had taken what valuables they could find and had departed. There was no evidence that they were in a hurry either. They knew better than to waste breath unnecessarily.

To Chicago: What 18 your candid opinion Grover Cleveland's taste in cities as displayed in his determination to visit St. Louis ?

French Ministries are short-lived. The one which has just fallen was the twenty-second enjoyed by

office in Philadelphia, and most of the works per-sormed in that harbor, down to the Dolaware Break-water, have been under his direction.

There is no ground for the recent report that een Victoria has relaxed the rule against divorced men appearing at Court.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, says that instead of cutting off the railroad passes of Senators and Rep-resentatives, as has been done by the Inter-tate Commerce law, he would give them all passes and compel each man to travel at least 5,000 miles a year, in order to have them learn something about all parts of the country for which they have to legislate.

Princess Dolgouriki, widow of Czar Alexander II., is now one of the chief leaders of Parislan society. lifer receptions are noted for the high literary and artistic rank of the guests.

A course of six lectures has just been given at Cornell University on "Pathogenic Bacteria and their Relation to Hygiene," by Throbaid Smith, M. D., of the class of 1881, chief assistant in the United States class of 1881, chief assistant in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The sectures were largely attended by the faculty and students, and were supplemented by a paper before the Agricult-ural and Natural History societies on the three dis-cases which are commonly confounded under the term "swine plague," but which Dr. Smith has shown to be caused by three distinct germs.

The late Thomas Stevenson, the eminent Scotch engineer, was the father of Mr. Robert Louis Steven-

General George A. Shoridan relates this story. which he picked up in New-Orleans. A delegation of citizens of that place visited President Lincoln to beg him to remove General Butler from command there. The President listened while they presented their thousand and one grievances and then said : Well gentlemen, much as you dislike General Butler, at least he has done one good thing for you, for by his wise sanitary regulations he has kept the yellow fever out. One of the delegates, a croole, skipped before the President and replied excitedly: "Parden, bilistah President pardon: it was not Buther vat keep ze fevaire away from ze city; it was God, He still have a leetle mercy for our poor people. He do not send Ben Butter and ze yellow fevaire ze same, acasen; no sare." The President laughed heartily, but all the same General Butter was kept in command. his wise sanitary regulations he has kept the yellow

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says his correspondence becoming so votuminous that he is afraid he will have to take to using a type-writer, though he doesn't want to. And now it is stated on authority that with the

exception of two weeks in the Adirondacks the President will spend the summer at Washington. Queen Margherita of Italy attended every one of the twenty-two performances of Verdi's "Otello" at itome, always entering the theatre before the overture was begun and remaining in her seat till the lass chord of the finale had been struck.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel will sing at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Commencement week, and Professor Peaboly, of Harvard, will deliver the

to his seat until about three hours before the expiration of his term, and be drew salary, mlicage, etc., amounting to about \$14.000. In that respect he thinks his Congressional fame will be immortal.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Democratic State licket in Kenincay is composed wholly of men who were in the Confederate Army, with the exception of one who was too old and another who was too young to serve. Thus, it will be observed, the Democratic party of Kentucky differs from the Democratic party of Masouri only in the respect that it does in occasional instances relax the rule that none but those who actually here arms against the Union should be considered eligible to office.

MAKING THOROUGH WORK.

From The Boston Journal.

No Republican is left in any Federal office in Tennessee. The Democratic Governor of that State exults over the completeness of "the clean sweep" which has been made in the interest of his party.

FAIRLY ENTITLED TO BE A STATE. Is there any good thing that Dakota does not possess!
It has the precious metals, the baser metals, building stone, timber, big wheat crops, big crops of other grains and roots the finest climate in the world and biggest ice crop in all creation, fine sleighing for at least three weeks every winter, and now natural gas is fairly spurting from he ground all over the Territory. All it wants now is litatehood. HHE DRAMA,

FAIR FAME.

It is not usually found necessary to administer an emetic twice. This dose under the name of "Denise" was given to the New-York public two or three years ago by Miss Clara Morris, and it performed its function at that time. It was cast out. Mr. Clinton Stuart, for some inscrutable reason, appears to have supposed that a stupid and obnoxious play, which not even the genius of Clara Morris could commend to popular sympathy, would be redeemed and rendered desirable by an exertion of the essentially commonplace talents of Miss Linda Dietz. Acting under this delusion he has made a new adaptation of "Denise," and this was brought out yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square Theatre, in the presence of an audience chiefly composed of ladies; and very much astonished those ladies must have been at the extraordinary question which they were invited to consider. It is not worth while in this case to dwell upon details of theatrical structure. Mr. Stuart has shifted the scene of the French piece into the Isle of Wright; has given English names to its characters; and has introduced into it a loquacious American, who only leaves off talking slang in order that he may talk "rot." For the rest, the workmanship is that of the clever and practised playwright-which Mr. Clinton Stuart certainly is-who knows how to make a point, to manage an exit and to bring down a curtain; albeit the retention of many re-dundant speeches is surprising in a skilled dramatist. No amount of technical expertness, however, could save " Fair Fame " is dull in substance and it is mischievou in its moral teaching. "Let us," said Dr. Johnson, "free our minds from cant." The censor of such plays as this

French Ministries are short-lived. The one which has just failen was the twenty-second enjoyed by the Third Kepublic in its history of less than seventeen years. The thirteen offices in these ministries have been held by 123 men, of whom it have only been once each in office, and the total number of ministerial changes amounts to 187. This record is quite in harmony with the mercurial temperament of the French people, and it shows that America is not the only country afflicted with too much politics.

90,000,000 pounds of soap are manufactured in Buflale every year, according to "The Courier" of that town. How does it happen that the politics [Dem.) of Eric Country are not cleaner?

The question of the French tievernment. Inspection for military service in that ceunitry affords an excellent means of ascertaining the condition of young men and the various social grades, and the results are sufficiently marked to be significant. Thus in one thousand young men taken indiscriminately, representing rich and poor, educated and illiterate alike, 540 were found physically fits for service. But in an equal number of collegerized programment of the proverbially habitual to French students has more to do with it.

To David B. Hill: And then again you might arrange to visit the Whet House during Mr. Cleveliand's absence on his Western trip.

Mr. Thomas Valentine, who is coming to Brooking to This depth of the proverbially habitual to French that the connected with the United States Engineer's office in Philadelphia, and most of the works personned in that harbor, down to the bulaware Breakwet, have been under his direction.

There is a no ground for the recent report that water, have been under his direction.

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most abominable perversions of sense and truth that ever were uttered in a public place. Miss Linda Deitz made her re-entrance after a long absence and was especially recognized. Experience has made this lady an efficient representative of orderly and frigid drawing room girls. She did not evince any capacity for the expression of feeling. Mr. Vanderfel; and Mr. Rodney flustrated—the one by misplaced and pugnacious asgressiveness, the other by effusive and athleting restlessness, and both by substituting noise for passion—a style to be carefully avoided. Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick made a temporary disturbance as John Pr ston. With such a foghorn as that on board neither Celtle nor Britannie would have come to grief. Assimple, touching and excellent sketch of the suffering mother was presented by Mrs. E. J. Fhillips. An interesting girl, Miss Lilla Vane, whom we do not remember to have seen before, played the ingrang part, and indicated natural talent and grace such as can be converted into genuine ability. The place requires but one scene—a pretty drawing room with a sea view at the back—and this was tastefully set. "Fair Fame" ought never to have been produced and it ought never to be repeated. The American stage has got beyond the standard of all such plays as this; and those persons who think otherwise will ascertain by paintil experience that no backward step can be taken with impunity.

FRENCH PAINTINGS AT THE ACADEMY.

erday at the Academy by the American Art Association is an instructive illustration of varied phases of modern French art, and not an exposition of the merits of any particular school. Delacroix's "Sar-danapalus," a canvas considerably larger than engineer, was the father of Mr. Robert Louis Section, the popular writer. He was the author of many valuable inventions, particularly relating to lightnouse houses, but as he was engineer to the Lightnouse houses, but as he was engineer to the Lightnouse Lightnouse Louisision he declined all personal profit from them. Hely seen in this country were painted for a decorative lichy seen li Speaking of the late Lysander Spooner, of Boston, his was, says a "Hartford Courant" writer, a tall, bit was, says a "Hartford Courant" writer, a tall, bit they serve to represent one of the greatest stooping, grizzled figure, that was met on the street, and was easily licentified by an earlier generation. and was easily Mentified by an earlier generation. landscape art." Yvon's immense canvas, "The Chrisand was easily identified by an earlier generation, though little known to those who followed. Some papers pronounced him a great man. He had handly a well-balanced mind enough to morit this. He was farnest, sincere, thoughtful and possessed of logical power in reasoning. As a lawyer he had few cases, and he lived in his later years principally upone an annulty from a wealthy brother with whom he declined to have personal intercourse. His principal hobby was the unconstitutionality of slavery in the United States. He began to write upon this more United States. He began to write upon this more than forty years ago, and published pamphlets remarkable for their original suggestion and ingenous argument. Not many people heard of them, perhaps, but they were worth the at ention of those interested in these peculiar developments of mind. Mr. spooner was selfom practical on any point. His instincts were always good, and he was admired for his sturdy and uncompromising devotion to the right. He lived to be an old man, having few associates in later les and grimly in carnest at every stage of his career. extreme examples of the impressionists of the day have been assembled by M. Durand-Rael in the north galiery. Something should be said of Henner's Eclogue," with its feeling for color, the largest example ever seen here, and of the strong and charac-terful portrait of Leo XIII by Guillard, who died recently leaving more of a popular reputation perhaps as an engraver than as a painter. There is admirable painting of horses and dogs by J. L. Brown and Melin, and of Oriental scenes by Huguet, with pictures by Boudin Benassit, well-characterized military paintings by Protai and Bert, and a vigorous figure piece, strongly modelled but rude in coloring by Faiguiere, the sculptor. A more popular art is liustrated by paintings by Meissonier, Firmin-Gorard.
Feyen-Perrin and Biliet, and there are pictures by
Dupre and Daubigny. Yet the feature of this exhibition which will prove most profitable to us is the collection of paintings by Povis de Chavannes in the north gallery. Another French decorative painter, Henri Levy, is represented by a small replica of his work in the Pantheon which possibly suggests Delaerotx's influence. But this is of importance in comparson with the opportunity now first afforded our untravelled puble for some acquaintance with the work of the chief French champion of idealism, a title which, since Baudry's death, may well be given to

It must be borne in mind that nearly all these pictures are very small reductions of mural paintings designed to be seen under entirely different College, Northampton, Mass., Commencement week, and Professor Peabody, of Harvard, will deliver the Commencement address

Sir Reginald Hanson is said to be the first Lord Mayor of London who has received during his administration the degree of LL.D. from his university. General George A. Shefidan says he got more money for less actual service than any other man who ever served in Congress. He was not admitted to his seat until about three hours before the expiration of his term, and be drew salary, mleage, etc., amounting to about \$14.000. In that respect he thinks his Congressional fame will be immortal.

KENTUCKY BEATS MISSOURL From The St. Louts Globe Democrat.

The Democratic State ticket in Kentnesy is composed wholly of men who were in the Confederate Army, with the exception of one who was too old and another who was too young to serve. Thus, it will be observed, the Democratic Pathy of Kentucky differs from the Democrati Pantheon paintings of scenes in the life of St. Genevieve, although the latter have the dignity due to elevated treatment of religious themes, and are, in line and coor, more typical of the artist. There are also shown a fragmentary replica of the great "Ludna pro Patria" at Amiens, a "Magdalou," warmer in color than usual, and "The Poor Fisherman," with figures almost Byzantine in their asceticism, showing the artist's constant aim at the type rather than the individual, and also illustrating the charm of his severely simple backgrounds. A "Harvest," very cold in color but interesting in its lines, and "The Dreamer," complete the representation of a deco after painter whose inspiration one might doem to have been derived from Glotto, rather than from Raghael, or from Michel Angelo or from the great venetians. The loftiness of his imagination and his perfect sincerity and purity of purpose are characteristics of distinction. In his manner of expression he has chosen the intellectual rather than the sensions, the art of color and citar scuro and his self-imposed limitations are observed with need-loss strictures. In the Pantheon series especially there is to be noted an avoidance of light and shade and contrast a mild are milimination, a prevalent grayish tone, rendered colder by the persistent use

De Chavannes.

of shades of blus, an elimination of all detail is drawing, both in faces and forms, and a res general-zation at the expense of all individual the figures, and a severity sometimes sugg archaism in the attitudes and treatment of drawing it is not strange that these vaporous tones. the figures, and a severity sometimes suggesting archaism in the attindes and treatment of drajery. It is not strange that these vaporous tones, was fiesh tints and figures so breadly generalized that the charge of had draughtmanship is still heard, have attracted many tulk-try in France, but a school of more manner to like the process of more than temporary. De Chavannes has proved himself a poet, and although he may seem to think rather than to feel, his work is rarely without hearty of lice, suggestiveness, and a sympathy often tinged with melancholy, and it is always of a nobility rarely seen in this generation. His manner of expression means a sacradice of his resources which makes it incomplete. This is lofty act and yet there is nothing but adherence to a theory to prevent the artist from utilizing all his great powers, enriching his technical expression, avoiding ultra simplicity and ultra seneralization, and giving to his work a fuller and individualized character. But whatever criticisms may be passed, De Chavannes remains one of the most impressive figures in the French art of the day, a rainter unselfishly devoted to the ideal, seeking aways to find out and interpret the noble, essential and the permanent, instead of the temporary, the incidental, the common-place and the vulcar which occupy the swarm of French realists. At least De Chavannes stands as a defender of the worther mission of decorative art.

THE OUEEN VISITS THE NAVY YARD.

RECEIVED WITH ROYAL HONORS-SHE INSPECTS

THE ATLANTA AND SEES A DRILL

THE ATLANTA AND SERS A DRILL.

Queen Kapiolani occupied her last day in tois country yesterday by paying a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard; and her presence there caused a great flutter of excitement among the officials and a commotion among the marines. The royal party left their hotel about 10 o'clock and drove to the toot of East Twenty-third-st, where the Catalps, under the command of Captain Duval, with Lieutenants Zinker, spicer and Jenkins as escorts was lying to readiness to convey the royal party to the Navy Yard. The Queen and the Princess took seats on stools in the pilot-house, where they could sommand a good view of the river. About 11 o'clock the Catalpa reached her landing, and the royal party was received with the highest naval honors.

As Her Majesty landed, the sailors manned the yards of the Atlanta and the Baston, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and whistles were blown. A battalion of marines drew up and formed to receive the royal visitors, and then Commodore Ghorardi, Mayor Whitney and otners welcomed the Queen and her party. A procession was formed, led by the Queen and the Commodore, and the Atlanta was visited. Feeldes the royal visitors there were present Minister Carter and Mrs. Carter, Consul Allon, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Haffrung, Captain Kirkland, Captain Bunce, Captain Ramsay, Captain Kirkland, Captain Bunce, Captain Ramsay, Captain Robeson, Dr. Bogart, Inspector O'Neil, Captain Allibone and others. After the Atlanta had been inspected, the procession passed up the yard to the Lyceum The yard was thronged with well-drossed people and the buildings were decorated with Hawaiian colors intertwined with the American colors. In the Lyceum many of the officers were presented to the Queen, and then the party stood on the piazza of the Lyceum while 500 marines went through a drill. After this all visited the Commodore's house, where luncheon was served. The royal party returned to the Victoria Hotel about 2 p. m.

The royal party speat the night at the hotel and will go

THE CARTER-MORGAN WEDDING.

A FASHIONABLE THEONG WITNESS THE CEREMONY

IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 24 (Special).—The marriage of Miss Alice Morgan, daughter of the late D. P. Morgan, of New-York, and John Carter, of Baltimore, took place in St. John's Church at noon to-day. Flowers were scattered about the chancel. The ushers were Charles and William Carter, of Baltimore, and Harry Morgan, Howell Carroll and Paul Navarro, of New-York. The bridegroom and best man, Bernard Carter, his brother, were black cutaway coals, gray trousers, white waistcoats and gray gloves. The bride's tollet was a white satin dress with plain, full train and waist half-low. She were a necklade of pearls and carried a bouquet of lilles of the valley. She was escorted to the chancel by her brother, Fellews Morgan, who gave her away. The ushers brought in the four bridesmaids, Miss Eugenia Carter, Miss Terena Stoughton, Miss Mary Bird, and Miss Mary Parsons. The

Stoughton, Miss Mary Bird, and Miss Mary Parsons. The Rev. Dr. Payne, of Mount Caivary Church, Baittinge, read the service, assisted by the rector of St. John's, the Rev. Dr. Leonard, After the ceremony there was a breakfast at Mrs. Morgan's house on Scott Uncle to the relatives and immediate friends, and later a large reception. The bridal couple went to New-York to-day and sail on saturday for Europe.

Among the guests were the Secretary of War, wife and dauginer, the Secretary of the Navy, General Beale, General and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, W. W. Corcoran, Miss Eustis, the British, German and French Ministers, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Morgan, Mrs. Carroll, Admiral and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Laughton, Miss Berghmann, Mr. and Mrs. Hogers, Mrs. Laughton, Miss Berghmann, Mr. and Mrs. Hogers, Governor and Mrs. Bowie, Miss Cadwalader and Miss Drayton.

Drayton.

Many friends came from New-York and Baltimore to

COL SPRAGUE TO READ A POEM AT GETTYSBURG. Washington, May 24 (Special).—Colonel Dewitt C. Sprague, of New-York, has been selected by the orang army to webeer a norm at the managed orang Army to where a poem at the memorial erro-monies on the field of Gettysburg on Decoration Day. Colorel Sprague delivered the poem in New-York City on Decoration Day, 1884, was poet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its meeting it. Baltimore in May, 1885, and read a poem at the dedication of the Connecticut soldiers' monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, October, 1885.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S TRIP. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 24.—The Presidential party will pass through this city about 10 o'clock on Friday morning next, making the trib of the New-York Central Steeping Car Com; anv. It is announced that the train will stop here for a few minutes and that the Fresident will show himself to the people. The party will go directly through to the Prospect House, in the Adirondacks, arriving there Friday night.

JUDGE THURMAN EMPHATICALLY DECLINES. PITTSBURG, May 24.-A dispatch from Steubenville Ohio, says that the following letter from Judge Thurman has been received in reply to a question as to whether he Governor of Ohio:

GOVERNOR of Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 20th instant received. I am cratined to my bed by sickness and can only write by the hand of an amanuensis that under no circumstances would I accept the nomination for Governor. I much regret that my need is mentioned in connection with that office. I have done at I could to discourage it, and I assure you that my reasons are well founded and are inflexible. I highly appreciate the kindness of my friends, but I cannot accede to their wishes.

LEAVING SOMETHING FOR CHARITY. PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (Special).—The will of Casper Helt was admitted to probate this afternoon. The estate is valued at over \$1,000,000. It bequeaths to the Lutheran Home, of Germantown, \$1,000; to the Germantown Hospital, \$1,000; to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, \$500; to the Penn Asylum for Indigent less Children, \$500; to the Fenn Asylum for Indigens Widows and Single Women, \$500; to the Fennsylvania Institution for the Blind, \$500; to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Mindsd Children, \$500; to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Mindsd Children, \$500; to the Industrial Home for the Blind, \$5,000. The balance of the estate is to be divided between his two sons.

HISTORIANS IN COUNCIL.

BOSTON, May 24.—The meeting of the American Historical Association in this city to-day was presided over by Professor Herbert B. Adams. The opens; paper was by Professor John M. Vincent, of the Johns Hopkins University, on "A Study in Swiss History." Professor White, of Cornell, made remarks on the same subject. General W. W. B. Davis of marks on the same subject General W. W. H. Davis, at Doylestown, Penn., fellowed with a paper on "The Spaniards in New-Mexico." Professor Moces Coli Tyler read a paper on the various names which have been proposed as a substitute for the appeliation "The United States of America." The following were appointed a committee to urge before Congress that a National Commission be appointed to aid the Historical Association in calebdaring the various manuscripts and decaments which are anywhere to be found relating to the history of the United States: Justin Wissor, (I. F. Hoar, John Jay, H. D. White, Luther D. Hayes, A. P. Spofford and Timothy F. Dwight

WHAT ACTORS AND MANAGERS ARE DOING. Mr. Crane, the well-known comedian, was in town yes-terday at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Crane was looking remarkably well, considering the tedious season he has just ended. He spoke of the extraordinary success that he and Mr. Robson have had throughout the country is their Shakesperian revivals. Mr. Crane will remain here for a few days, and then join Mr. Robson at their country home, and enjoy a short rest before beginning preparations for their coming season in New-York.

Mr. Dixey has finally dictided to end his season a week from next Saturday night. The weather is getting too hot for comfort or profit, and Mr. Dixey has not enjoyed a rest for a long time. R. E. J. Miles, his partner, also needs a rest; so the theatre will be closed for the sumer. A special matinee performance of "Adonis" will be given next Monday, and the performances of the remainder of the week will be the last of "Adonis" in this city. for a few days, and then join Mr. Robson at their country

A.M. Palmer starts to-day on a flying trip to Beston, A. M. Palmer starts to-day on a flying trip to Boston, where his company has been playing. "Jim the Penman." to large business at the Park Theatre. Mr. Palmer has been dividing his attention between his two companies and the arrangements for the Actors Fund monument dedication, which were finally completed yesterday. It is likely that the gathering at the cometery og this occasion will be a peculiarly representative one, at nearly every member of the theatrical profession within reaching distance is expected to be present.

A trout dinner to about thirty lovers of that fish was served last evening at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-set

The table was set with all the well-known devices which fishermen are accustomed to earch this most wary of the finny tribe, rods and reels, lines and hocks and net of the finny tribe, rods and roels, lines and hocks and net decorating the board in various effective designs. A feature of the dinner after the trout had been sorved in builf a dozen tempting shapes was one course of Adrondack "finplacks," with mapic syrup. This is a well-knows dish among the sports men, and the sight of the finplacks was warmly welcomed. Famous fish stories and camping experiences occupied the time between the coursel and served to keep the company together until a last hour. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., William E. Dodge, William G. Prime, the Rev. James H. Hoadley and R. E. McBurney.